

the Commissioner of Social Security shall submit a report to Congress and the Comptroller General that—

“(A) compares the estimates contained in the report submitted to Congress under clauses (i) and (v) of subsection (e)(2)(A) with respect to that agreement with the actual number of individuals affected by the agreement and the actual effect of the agreement on social security system receipts and disbursements; and

“(B) contains recommendations for adjusting the methods used to make the estimates.

“(2) The report required under this subsection shall be provided not later than 2 years after the effective date of the totalization agreement that is the subject of the report and biennially thereafter.

“(g) GAO EVALUATION AND REPORT.—

“(1) EVALUATION OF INITIAL REPORT ON IMPACT OF TOTALIZATION AGREEMENTS.—With respect to each initial report regarding a totalization agreement submitted under subsection (f), the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an evaluation of the report that includes—

“(A) an evaluation of the procedures used by the Chief Actuary of the Social Security Administration and the President for making the estimates required by subsection (e)(2)(A);

“(B) an evaluation of the procedures used by the President for determining the actual number of individuals affected by the agreement and the effects of the totalization agreement on receipts and disbursements under the social security system; and

“(C) such recommendations as the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

“(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of submission of an initial report regarding a totalization agreement under subsection (f), the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report setting forth the results of the evaluation conducted under paragraph (1).

“(3) DATA COLLECTION.—The Commissioner of Social Security shall collect and maintain the data necessary for the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct the evaluation required by paragraph (1).”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to agreements establishing totalization arrangements entered into under section 233 of the Social Security Act which are transmitted to the Congress on or after April 1, 2006.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, May 22 at 2:30 p.m. The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony regarding nuclear power provisions contained in the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session on Monday, May 22, 2006, in S-219 of the Capitol, immediately following a vote tentatively scheduled for 5:30 p.m. on the Senate floor, to consider favorably re-

porting the nomination of Susan C. Schwab to be United States Trade Representative, with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Executive Office of the President, vice Robert J. Portman.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be authorized to hold an off-the-floor markup during the session on Monday, May 22, 2006, to consider the nominations of the Honorable Robert J. Portman to be Director, Office of Management and Budget; Robert I. Cusick to be Director, Office of Government Ethics; and David L. Norquist to be Chief Financial Officer, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet on Monday, May 22, 2006, at 2 p.m. to consider the nomination of Lurita Alexis Doan to be Administrator of the U.S. General Services Administration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without Objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL INTERNET SAFETY MONTH

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 486, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title. The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 486) designating June 2006 as “National Internet Safety Month.”

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, today I introduced a resolution designating June 2006 as National Internet Safety Month. I am pleased to have Mr. ALLEN, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. VITTER, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BURNS, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SANTORUM, and Mr. DEWINE join me in introducing this resolution.

The Internet has become one of the most significant advances in the twentieth century and, as a result it affects people's lives in a positive manner each day. However, this technology presents dangers that need to be brought to the attention of all Americans. Never before has the problem of online predatory behavior been more of a concern. Consider the pervasiveness of Internet access by children and the rapid increase in Internet crime and predatory behavior. Never before have powerful educational solutions—such as Inter-

net safety curricula for grades kindergarten through 12—been more critical and readily at hand.

i-SAFE America is one of the non-profit organizations that has worked tirelessly to educate our youth and our community on these important issues. Formed in 1998, i-SAFE America educates youth in all 50 states Washington, DC, and Department of Defense schools worldwide to ensure that they have a safe experience online.

It is imperative that all Americans learn about the Internet safety strategies which will help keep their children safe from victimization. Consider the facts: In the United States, about 90 percent of children between the ages of 5 and 17 use computers, and about 59 percent use the Internet. Approximately 26 percent of children in that age group are online more than 5 hours a week, and 12 percent spend more time online than they do with their friends.

An alarming statistic is that 39 percent of youths in grades 5 through 12 in the United States admit giving out their personal information, such as their name, age, and gender over the Internet. Furthermore, 11.5 percent of students in this age group have actually met face to face with a stranger they met on the Internet.

Most disturbing are the patterns of Internet crimes against children. In 1996, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was involved in 113 cases involving Internet crimes against children. In 2001, the FBI opened 1,541 cases against people suspected of using the Internet to commit crimes involving child pornography or abuse.

Now is the time for America to focus its attention on supporting Internet safety, especially bearing in mind that children will soon be on summer vacation and will spend more time online.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 486) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 486

Whereas, in the United States, more than 90 percent of children between the ages of 5 years old and 17 years old, or approximately 47,000,000 children, now use computers;

Whereas approximately 59 percent of children in that age group, or approximately 31,000,000 children, use the Internet;

Whereas approximately 26 percent of the children of the United States in grades 5 through 12 are online for more than 5 hours a week;

Whereas approximately 12 percent of those children spend more time online than they spend interacting with their friends;

Whereas approximately 53 percent of the children and teens of the United States like to be alone when “surfing” the Internet;

Whereas approximately 29 percent of those children believe that their parents would express concern, restrict their Internet use, or